



client terminals CL1 to CL3 communicates through an access point AP.

In Fig. 1, for example, while the client terminal CL1 performs data communication, other client terminals CL2, CL3 cannot transmit data since a carrier wave is sensed during the communication of the client terminal CL1.

Other client terminals CL2, CL3 can transmit data after the carrier wave is not sensed because of termination of the data transmission of the client terminal CL1.

However, in such a system, if the plurality of client terminals CL1 to CL3 is distant from each other such that radio waves transmitted by other client terminals cannot be sensed, a plurality of client terminals CL may determine that data can be transmitted and a collision may be generated by performing data transmission.

To avoid such inconvenience, a band reservation request mode (RTS/CTS: request to send/clear to send) is prescribed in IEEE 802.11 as another mode. Fig. 2 is a time chart how communication is performed in accordance with the band reservation request mode (RTS/CTS: request to send/clear to send).

In this mode, for example, a client terminal CL2 requesting communication transmits a band reservation request (RTS) frame. When receiving this RTS frame, an access point AP returns a transmission confirmation (CTS) frame to provide the client terminal CL 2 with the transmission right.

On this occasion, a MAC address of the client terminal

CL provided with the transmission right is described in a destination MAC address region of the CTS frame and time (duration) required until data transmission/Ack frame response is described as well. Since electric waves can be received by all the client terminals CL within a reachable range from the access point AP, the CTS frame is received by all the client terminals CL.

Therefore, all the client terminals CL can determine which client terminal CL obtains the transmission right. The client terminals CL without the transmission right halts operation during the time described in the CTS frame. In this way, radio waves transmitted by a plurality of client terminals CL can be prevented from colliding.

However, in either access control mode shown in Fig.1 and Fig.2 (CSMA/CA, RTS/CTS) described above, only one wavelength band is used. Therefore, if another client terminal transmits radio waves, transmission cannot be performed. The access control is performed on the "first-come-first-served" basis between a plurality of client terminals CL when radio waves can be transmitted. Therefore, quality of service (QoS) cannot be guaranteed.

On the other hand, as a known technology, an example using a plurality of wavelength bands is proposed (patent document 1). In the technology described in the patent document 1, a different communication band is assigned to each of stations (terminals) corresponding to a plurality of client terminals. As a feature, when another terminal submit a communication

request for one terminal already in communication, a control station puts the communication request into a queue and the communication is enabled in the order of the queue when the preceding communication is terminated.

5                   Therefore, the technology described in patent document 1 is different from a technology on the premise of the carrier sense multiple access with collision avoidance (CSMA/CA) mode that senses the presence of the carrier wave to control the access.

10                   (Patent Document 1)

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#### DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

15                   In consideration of the above inconvenience and the prior arts, the object of the present invention is to provide a system to which is applied a carrier sense multiple access with collision avoidance (CSMA/CA) mode, more particularly, an access control system utilizing a plurality of wavelengths to  
20                   control access depending on priorities in a wireless LAN system, which can ensure a transmission right depending on priorities among a plurality of clients.

A first aspect of an access control system according to the present invention to achieve the above object is an access  
25                   control system in a wireless LAN system using an access point to perform access control for accesses from a plurality of client terminals, wherein an access point and each of a plurality of

client terminals have a transmission means using a data transmission carrier wave frequency and a control signal transmission carrier wave frequency, wherein each of the plurality of client terminals has a memory storing priority information, wherein when the data transmission carrier wave frequency is not sensed on the wireless LAN, data are transmitted to the access point at a relevant data transmission carrier wave frequency, wherein when the data transmission carrier wave frequency is sensed on the wireless LAN, a band reservation request is sent to the access point at a relevant control signal transmission carrier wave frequency along with priority information stored in the memory, and wherein after a transmission confirmation is received from the access point for the band reservation request, data is transmitted to the access point at a relevant data transmission carrier wave frequency.

A second aspect of the access control system according to the present invention to achieve the above object is the access control system of the first aspect wherein the access point has a memory for storing a priority control table registering priority information included in a band reservation request sent from the client terminal, and wherein when preceding communication is terminated, a transmission confirmation for the band reservation request is sent to a relevant client terminal in the order of priorities in priority information registered in a priority control table stored in the memory.

A third aspect of the access control system according to the present invention to achieve the above object is the access

control system of the first or the second aspect, wherein each priority of the priority information is defined correspondingly to an application generating a transmission request.

5 A fourth aspect of the access control system according to the present invention to achieve the above object is the access control system of the second aspect, wherein registration time, client identification information and a priority are registered for each piece of priority information in a priority control table for registering the priority information.

10 A fifth aspect of the access control system according to the present invention to achieve the above object is the access control system of the fourth aspect, wherein when a plurality of client terminals has the same priority of the priority information registered in the priority control table, the  
15 transmission confirmation is sent to a relevant client terminal in the order of time of the registration into the priority control table.

The features of the present invention will become more apparent from the following exemplary embodiments of the present  
20 invention that will be described with reference to the drawings.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a time chart showing how communication is performed in accordance with a carrier sense multiple access  
25 with collision avoidance + acknowledge mode;

Fig. 2 is a time chart how communication is performed in accordance with a band reservation request mode (RTS/CTS:

request to send/clear to send);

Fig. 3 is a block diagram showing a configuration example of a client terminal CL applied to an access control system of the present invention;

5           Fig. 4 is a diagram showing an operation flow of the client terminal of Fig. 3;

Fig. 5 is a diagram showing a data transmission format used in data communication in accordance with IEEE 802.11;

10           Fig. 6 is an explanatory diagram when the data transmission format is an RTS frame, according to the present invention;

Fig. 7 is an explanatory diagram when the data transmission format is a CTS frame, according to the present invention;

15           Fig. 8 is an explanatory diagram when the data transmission format is a CTS frame, according to the present invention;

Fig. 9 is a diagram describing priority information written into a frame body (8) region;

20           Fig. 10 is a diagram showing a configuration of an access point AP applied to the access control system of the present invention;

Fig. 11 is a diagram showing an operation flow of the access point AP correspondingly to the configuration of Fig.

25   10;

Fig. 12 is an example of content of a priority control table 13; and

Fig. 13 is a diagram showing an example of a time chart when data transmission is congested.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

5           An embodiment of the present invention will now be described in accordance with the drawings. The embodiment described below is for the purpose of describing the present invention and the technical scope of the present invention is not limited to this.

10           Fig. 3 is a block diagram showing a configuration example of a client terminal CL applied to an access control system of the present invention and Fig. 4 is a diagram showing an operation flow of the client terminal CL of Fig. 3.

15           In Fig. 3, solid line arrows show flows of data and dashed line arrows show flows of instructions. A client terminal CL has a data network card 1 and a control network card 2 that respectively have a function for sending and receiving data and a control signal at a different carrier wave frequency.

20           Since four wavelength bands can be used at the same time in a standard in accordance with IEEE 802.11b, two out of four wavelengths can be used respectively as carrier waves for the data communication and the control signal. In a system that can use IEEE 802.11a and IEEE 802.11b standards at the same time, 11a and 11b can separately be used for the data communication and the control signal, respectively.

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As a feature of the present invention, a memory 3 of the client terminal CL stores priority information 31



corresponding to a type of an application 4. When a communication request is generated in the client terminal CL from the application 4 that is a high-level layer (step S1), a CPU 5 determines whether the data communication wavelength carrier wave is sensed in the data network interface card 1 (step S2).

If the data communication wavelength carrier wave is not sensed (step S2, No), it is determined that other client terminals do not perform data transmission since the band is in an empty state. Therefore, data can be transmitted to the access point AP with the data communication wavelength carrier wave (step S6).

If the data communication wavelength carrier wave is not sensed (step S2, No), as described as the problem of the carrier sense multiple access with collision avoidance + acknowledge mode, the position of the client CL may be distant so that the carrier wave cannot be sensed even though other clients CL performs communication. This case can be dealt with by switching to a band reservation request (RTS) mode since the access point does not return an acknowledgement (Ack) signal for a data signal transmitted from the client CL to the access point AP.

A data transmission format used in the data communication is as shown in Fig. 5 to 5C and conforms to IEEE 802.11.

In Fig. 5, the data transmission format has regions of a preamble I, a PLCP (Physical Layer Convergence protocol)

header II, MAC data III, and a cyclic redundancy check symbol IV (Fig. 5A).

As shown in Fig. 5B, the MAC data III region has a MAC header including regions of frame control (1), duration  
5 identification (2), a plurality of addresses (3), (4), (5), (7) and sequence control (6), and a frame body (8) followed by a cyclic redundancy check symbol (9) region.

In the regions of the plurality of addresses (3), (4), (5), (7), a destination address and a transmission source address  
10 of data are registered.

The region of the frame control (1) has a configuration shown in Fig. 5C and a type of a frame is defined with a type (10) and a subtype (11).

For example, if the type (10) and the sub type (11)  
15 are configured as two bits and four bits, respectively, when the type (10) and the sub type (11) are 001011 as shown in Fig. 6, this means the RTS frame and the MAC header has the duration, the transmission source address RA and the destination address DA.

20 When the type (10) and the sub type (11) are 001100 as shown in Fig. 7, this means the CTS frame and the MAC header has the duration and the transmission source address RA.

When the type (10) and the sub type (11) are 001101  
25 as shown in Fig. 8, this means the ACK frame and the MAC header has the duration and the transmission source address RA as well.

Returning to Fig. 4, if the data communication wavelength carrier wave is sensed (step S2, Yes), the data

communication wavelength carrier wave is in use. In such a case, a band reservation request is transmitted to the access point AP as an RTS frame with a control signal wavelength carrier wave different from the data communication wavelength carrier wave.

5           According to the present invention, at the time of the band reservation request, by referring to priority definition information 31 in the memory 3 (step S3), priority information corresponding to the application submitting the transmission request is retrieved and written into the frame body (8)  
10 following the MAC header.

Fig. 9 is a diagram describing priority information written into the frame body (8) region.

The priority information is, for example, one octet and information from a minimum priority 00000000 to a maximum  
15 priority 11111111 is written into the frame body (8) region.

The CPU 5 creates an RTS frame with the type and subtype set to "001011" in the frame control portion as shown in Fig. 6, which is sent to the access point AP with the control signal wavelength carrier wave through the control network interface  
20 card 2 (step S4).

For this RTS frame, when receiving from the access point AP a CTS frame (with the type (10) and subtype (11) regions of "001100" in the frame control as shown in Fig. 7) with an own address (step S5), data 32 stored in the memory 3 is transmitted  
25 from the data network card 1 (step S6).

The data transmission is terminated by receiving an ACK frame (with the type (10) and subtype (11) regions of "001101"

in the frame control of Fig. 7C) from the access point AP (step S7).

Fig. 10 is a diagram showing a configuration of an access point AP, which has a data network card 11 and a control network card 12 as is the case with the client terminal CL and which has a function for sending and receiving data and a control signal with carrier waves having different wavelengths.

Fig. 11 is a diagram showing an operation flow of the access point AP correspondingly to the configuration of Fig. 10. In Fig. 11, when receiving an RTS frame from the client terminal CL (step S11), a CPU 15 determines whether data are being transmitted and received or not (step S12) and if data are not being transmitted and received (step S12, No), a CTS frame is returned to a relevant client CL (step S17).

If data are being transmitted and received (step S12, Yes), the priority information recorded in a region within the frame body (see Fig. 9: 8) is extracted from an RTS frame and the CPU 15 registers the priority information into a priority control table 13 (step S13).

Fig. 12 is an example of content of the priority control table 13. Registration stamp time I, a MAC address II of clients and a priority III are recorded.

When the transmission/reception of the data currently communicated is terminated (step S14), the CPU 15 refers to the priority control table 13 (step S15). With this reference, a client with the highest priority is retrieved (step S16).

A CTS frame is then returned to the retrieved client

CL (step S17). In this way, a client CL available for communication is identified; data is received (step S18); and the data reception is terminated subsequently (step S19).

At step S17 described above, when the CTS frame is  
5 returned to the relevant client terminal CL, relevant priority information is deleted from the priority control table 13.

In this way, after the data reception is terminated, communication can be performed with a client terminal CL that has sent out the next highest priority.

10 When referring to the priority control table 13 to retrieve the priority information, if clients with the same priority are registered, for example, the CTS frame can be returned in ascending order of the registration stamp time I in the content of the priority control table 13 shown in Fig.  
15 12.

Fig. 13 is a diagram showing an example of a time chart when a client is already in communication, i.e., when data transmission is congested, in the description of the embodiment. In Fig. 13, when a client CL1 is in communication, if a band  
20 reservation request is submitted from each of clients CL2, CL3, CL4, RTS signals are sent to the access point AP with the use of the control wavelength carrier waves.

In the example of Fig. 13, the priority information written into the RTS signals from the clients CL2, CL3, CL4 is  
25 in the order of  $CL4 > CL3 > CL2$ . Therefore, when the communication of the client CL1 is terminated, a CTS signal is sent to the client CL4 with the maximum priority, which is provided with

the communication right. The client CL4 provided with the communication right can perform data transmission with the use of the data communication wavelength carrier wave.

When the communication of the client CL4 is terminated,  
5 the client CL3 with the next highest priority can perform communication. When the communication of the client CL3 is terminated, the client CL2 can perform communication.

#### INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

10 As in the description of the present invention with the embodiment, priority control can be achieved in a wireless LAN system. Therefore, the present invention can provide an access control system for utilizing a plurality of wavelengths in a wireless LAN system, which can ensure a transmission right  
15 depending on priorities among a plurality of clients.